CR 151614

MCDONNELL DOUGLAS TECHNICAL SERVICES CO. HOUSTON ASTRONAUTICS DIVISION

SPACE SHUTTLE ENGINEERING AND OPERATIONS SUPPORT

DESIGN NOTE NO. DO410-068

THO-IMU FOI PERFORMANCE OF THE SEQUENTIAL PROBABILITY RATIO TEST DURING SHUTTLE ENTRY

MISSION PLANNING, MISSION ANALYSIS AND SOFTMARE FORMULATION

31 MARCH 1976

This Working Paper is Submitted to NASA Under Task Order No. D0410 Task Assignment A, in Fulfillment of Contract NAS 9-13970.

PREPARED BY:

T. M. Rich

Engineer

488-5660, Ext. 293

APPROVED BY:

W. J. Mason Task Manager

488-5660, Ext. 293

APPROVED BY:

HPB Work Package Manager

488-5660, Ext. 222

Juc1 05736 TWO-IMU FDI PERFOFMANCE OF THE SEQUENTIAL PROBABILITY RATIO TEST DURING SHUTTLE ENTRY (McDonnell-Douglas Technical Services) 22 p HC \$3.50 CSCL 22B 22 (NASA-CP-151014)

N76-33277

1.0 SUMMARY

This design note presents 2-IMU FDI performance data for the sequential probability ratio test (SPRT) during shuttle entry. Also included are current modelling constants and failure thresholds for the full mission 3B entry through landing trajectory. FDI results are presented in a "raw data" tabular format in order to furnish the reader with as much data tracking test detection and isolation performance data as is possible, with a minimal amount of data processing. Minimum 100% detection/isolation failure levels and a discussion of the effects of failure direction are presented. Finally, a limited comparison of failures introduced at trajectory initiation shows that the SPRT algorithm performs slightly worse than the data tracking test (Reference 1).

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Last September the SPRT algorithm was baselined at the Level B OFT Entry SDR to perform the onboard 2 and 3 IMM FDI testing with skewed IMM's. In order to both develop and verify the method, a subroutine incorporating the 2-IMM SPRT was added to the IMMFDI triple string IMM simulation program on the JSC Univac 1110. This report contains an evaluation of the present SPRT formulation (Reference 2) in detecting and identifying soft IMM failures.

3.0 DISCUSSION

The 2-IMU SPRT performance data presented in section 4.0 were generated by the IMUFDI program, version 18.C, interfaced with the 2-IMU SPRT subroutine, as described in Reference 2. The following paragraphs contain error modelling data, guidelines, and other

constants specifying the exact conditions under which the enclosed failure test case results were generated.

3.1 Guidelines

- Reference Mission 3B entry
- Simulation begins at entry interface (400 Kft.), and ends at touchdown, 1945 sec. after entry interface
- Only IMU #1 and IMU #2 are ON; IMU #3 is downmoded throughout all test cases
- All failures are introduced into IMU #1 at time t=0 (400 Kft.)
- First detection/isolation tests are performed at time t=10 sec., subsequent tests are performed every 5 sec. thereafter
- Each failure case is tested through 30 Monte Carlo cycles
- The 11° nav base pitch is modeled
- The Kearfott IMU gimbal sequence is used (ZYX-inner middle outer)

The following limitations of the IMUFDI program should be mentioned:

- All IMU's are assumed collocated.
- No tangential or centripetal forces are modeled.
- A 3 gimballed IMU error model is used, error in the 4th (inner roll) gimbal is unmodeled.
- This is an open loop simulation

3.2 Filter Constants

The first order whitening filter is characterized by the following constants:

Autocorrelation time

 $\tau_{\rm GYRO}$ = 120 sec.

TACCL = 120 sec.

Gains

 $K_{GYRO} = .54$

K_{ACCL} = .084

3.3 Base Failure Thresholds

The base failure thresholds are plotted in Figures 1 and 2, together with the 100 Monte Carlo cycle envelopes of nominal data before filtering. The gyro threshold is a 3rd order polynomial function of time, specified by the following coefficients:

 $TGYRO_0 = 3.7$ E-4

 $TGYRO_1 = 3.4967$ E-6

 $TGYRO_2 = -1.1786 E-10$

 $TGYR0_3 = -5.8263$ E-13

Figure 2. Incremental ΔV Differences

500

1000

Time, sec. from Entry Interface

1500

Touchdown

ORIGINAL PAGE IS OF POOR QUALITY

400,000 ft.

The accelerometer threshold is a 3rd order polynomial which latches to a constant level at t=1145 sec. Before 1145, the threshold is specified by the following coefficients:

 $TACCL_0 = 2.83$ E-5 $TACCL_1 = 4.3503$ E-8 $TACCL_2 = -5.3665$ E-11 $TACCL_3 = 9.7743$ E-14

3.4 Log Likelihood Ratio Constants

The failure thresholds on the residuals <u>after</u> filtering are also plotted in Figures 1 and 2, together with envelopes of 100 Monte Carlo cycle nominal residuals. These thresholds are calculated from the base failure thresholds as described in Reference 1 using the following constants:

Attitude Transient Percentage

 $P_{NB, GYRO} = .15$

 $P_{NB, ACCL} = .80$

Attitude Transient Detect Le el

 $\Delta_{GIM} = .226 \text{ radians}$

Residual Standard Deviation

 $\sigma_{GYRO} = 2.4E-4 \text{ rad}$

 $\sigma_{ACCL} = 1.2E-5 \text{ Km/sec}$

Mean False Alarm Rate

ALPHA = $\Delta t/T = 5/5000 = 10^{-3}$

Where T = 5000 sec., mean time between false alarms

3.5 Skew Matrix

The ideal skewed transformation from IMU #1 to IMU #2 stable platform coordinate frames is given by:

3.6 IMU Platform to Nav Base Euler Matrix

The Kearfott IMU stable platform to navigation base transformation matrix is given by:

where S=sine, C=cosine, ϕ , ψ , θ are the X, Y, Z gimbal angles, respectively.

3.7 IMU Entry Error Model

	Engineering Values	Program Values	
ACCELEFOMETER ERRORS (1σ) per axis			
bias	. 50 ug	.490333369-006 Km	
scale factor	100 PPH	.0001	
input axis misalignment	15 arc sec	.727220522-004 rad.	
quantization	1x10 ⁻⁵ km/sec	1x10 ⁻⁵ Km/sec	
GYRO ERRORS (10) per axis			
bias drift	0.035 deg/hr	.169684788-006 <u>rad</u> sec	
g-sensitive drift-input axis	0.025 deg/hr/g	.123592917-004 <u>(rad/sec</u> (Km/sec ²	
g-sensitive drift-spin axis	0.025 deg/hr/g	.123592917-004 <u>{rad/sec</u> (Km/sec ²	
g ² -sensitive drift-input/spin axis .	0.025 deg/hr/g ²	.125826E15-002 <u>(rad/sec</u> (Km/sec ²	
scale factor	200 PPM	.0002	
mounting alignment	60 arc sec	.290888209-003 rad	
IMU ERRORS (%)			
IMU to nav. base	42.4 arc sec	.2056890249-003 rad	
gimbal non-orthogonality	50 arc sec	.242406E405-003 rad	
resolver bias term	0	0	
resolver sinusoidal term	30 arc sec	.1454441043-003 rad	
resolver multiplicative speed	2	2	
gimbal quantization	20 arc sec	.9696273622-004 rad	
INITIAL ALIGHENT ERROPS (10)		·	
each axis	132 arc sec	.6399540589-003 rad	

4.0 RESULTS

Detection and isolation sensitivities of the 2-IMU SPRT algorithm were tested on failures in gyro drift, accelerometer bias, and accelerometer scale factor, introduced into IMU #1 at t=0 (490,000 ft). Failure levels were selected to correspond with the cases tested in Reference 2 so that performance of the SPRT and data tracking test could be compared under similar conditions. Failures in the following orientations were examined:

Single axis: X, Y, and Z axes

Dual axis: -45° and +45° in XY plane

Finally, for the sake of completeness, SPRT performance in the presence of no failure is summarized.

Each failure case is summarized in a six column table. The first column is the Monte Carlo cycle number. The second is the time (sec. from entry interface) of the first detection; this number will be equal to zero if there has been no detection during the cycle. The third column is the type of detection, ACCL or GYRO; this field will be blank if there has been no detection. Columns 4 and 5 are the same as columns 2 and 3, except that they pertain to the first isolation instead of the first detection. The sixth column is the IMU configuration control flag AFAIL, which is set after the first isolation. This number should be equal to 5 for all IMU #1 failures; it would be equal to 6 if the isolation logic indicated an IMU #2 failure.

4.1 Gyro Drift

Tables 1, 2, and 3 contain FDI performance summaries for .5°/hr, 1°/hr, and 2°/hr failures, respectively. The following observations are made on the basis of these data:

- .5°/hr detection was high but never 100%, ranging from 83% in the Z axis case to 97% in the -45° case
- 1°/hr isolation was 100% in only the +45° case, falling to
 97% in the Y and Z cases, to 43% in the X case and 3% in the
 -45° case
- 2°/hr isolation was 100% in all but the -45° case. Average isolation times were sharply reduced from the 1°/hr cases. For example, Y axis average isolation time fell from 1515 sec. to 479 sec.

4.2 Accelerometer Eias

Tables 4, 5, and 6 contain FDI performance summaries for 1000µg, 1200µg, and 2000µg failures, respectively. The following observations are made on the basis of these data:

- 1000µg detection was high but never 1000, ranging from 87% in the -45° and Y cases to 93% in the X axis case
- 1200µg detection was 100% in all cases. 1200µg isolation ranged from 0% in the -45° and X cases to 50% in the +45° case
- 2000µg isolation was 100% in the +45°, Y, and Z cases, falling to 20% in the X case and 3% in the -45° case.

4.3 Accelerometer Scale Factor Error

Tables 7, 8, and 9 contain FDI performance summaries for 3000ppm, 5000ppm, and 8000ppm failures, respectively. The following observations are made on the basis of these data:

- The 100% detection level lies between 3000ppm and 5000ppm
- 5000ppm isolation was at best 90% in the X axis case

8000ppm isolation was 100% in the -45°, Y, and Z cases, falling to 97% in the +45° case, and to 63% in the X axis case.

4.4 Nominal

Table 10 contains the FDI performance summary in the nominal case. In a separate run (not included) the algorithm was tested during 100 nominal Monte Carlo cycles with no false detection or isolation.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS

The following conclusions are made on the basis of the data contained in section 4.0.

- For all cases run with the SPRT, there were no false detections in a 100 Monte Carlo cycle nominal case, and no incorrect isolations in the failure cases.
- Failure <u>detection</u> was sensitive, for all failure orientations, with the following 100% detection levels

gyro drift $2.6^{\circ}/hr$ accelerometer bias $21100\mu g$ accelerometer scale factor 24000ppm

• For the IMU pair tested (#1, #2), the best <u>isolation</u> geometry holds for the +45°, Y, and Z axis cases. Best geometry 100% isolation levels were found to be:

gyro drift l°/hr
accelerometer bias 1400µg
accelerometer scale factor 6000ppm

• -45° and X axis failures in gyro drift and accelerometer hias exhibited poor isolation geometry, since they were closest to the ambiguity line at -31.7° in the XY plane discussed in the

appendix of Reference 3. In the -45° case, 1°/hr isolation fell to 3%, and 2000 μg isolation fell to 3%.

Reference 1 presented the following 100% levels for the tracking test:

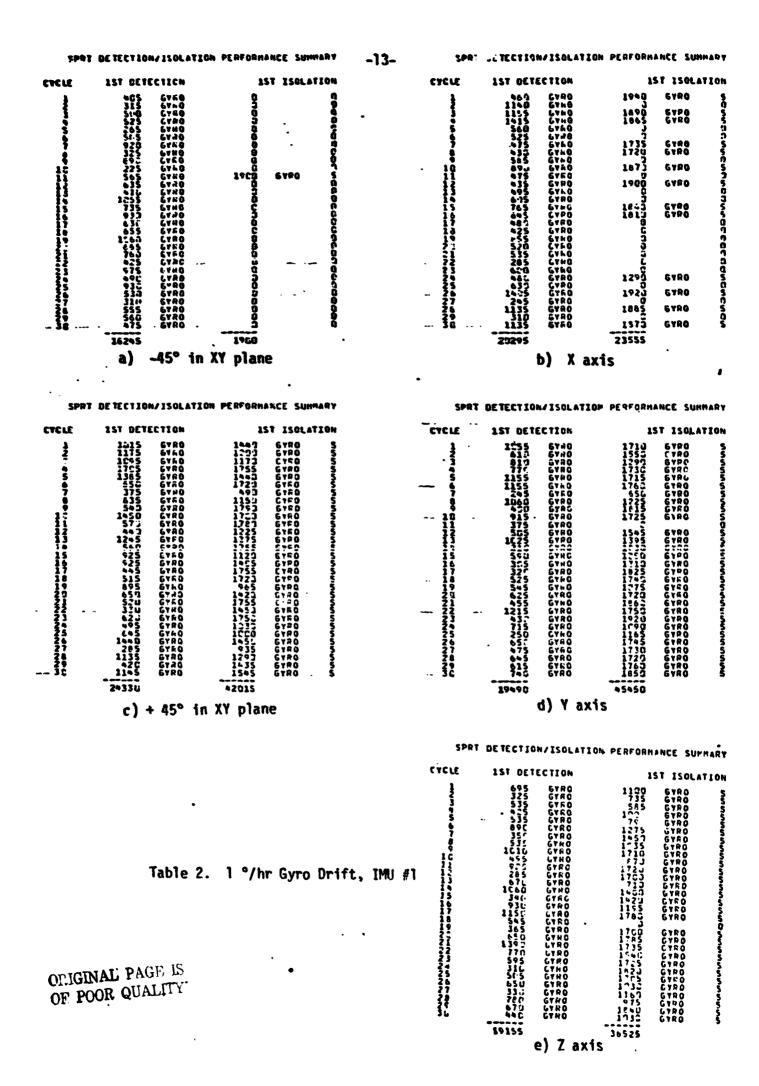
Detection: .5°/hr, 800µg, 4000ppm

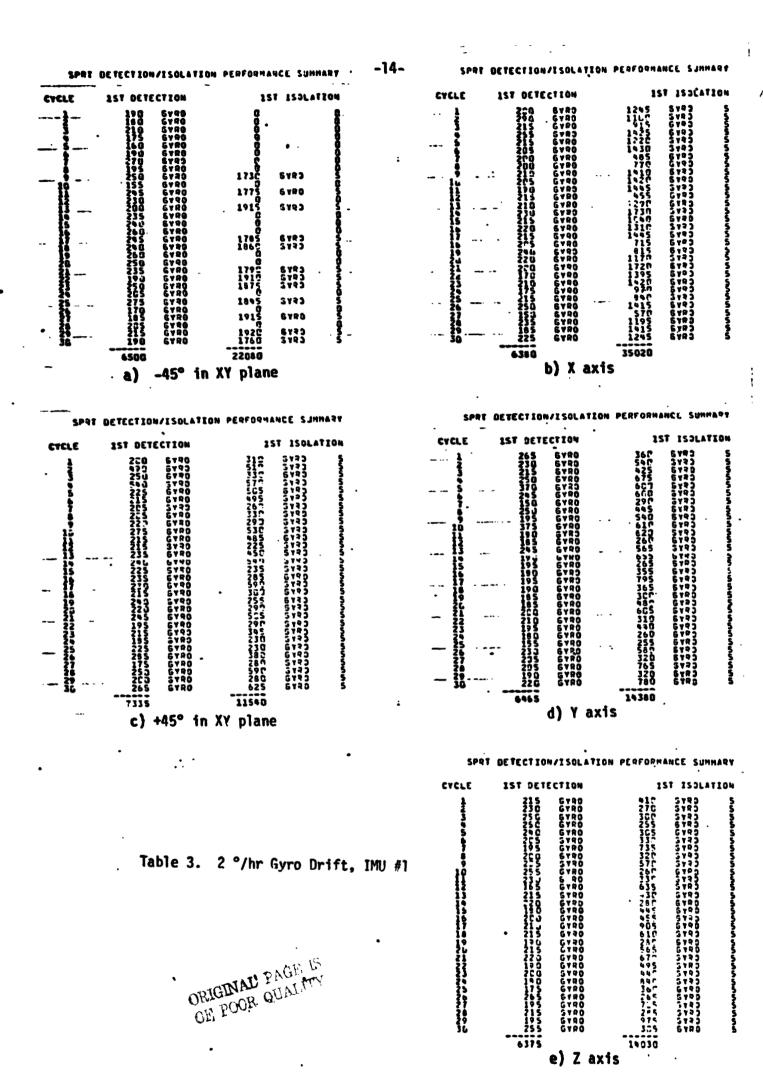
Isolation: 1°/hr, 1200µg, 5000ppm

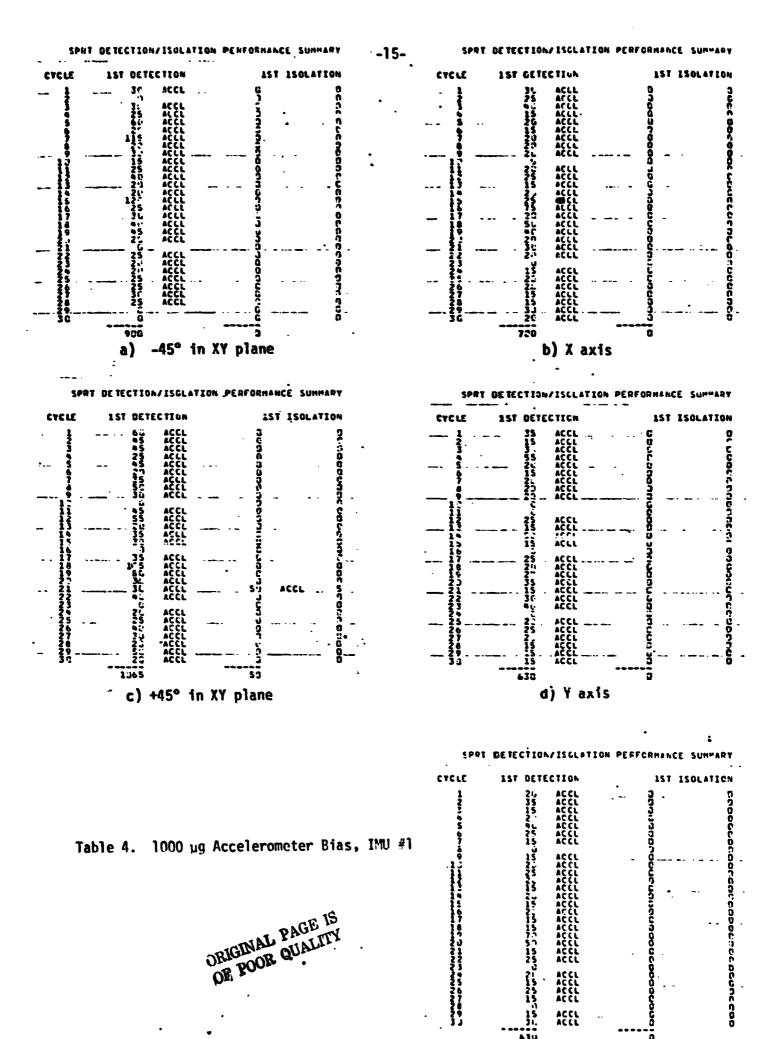
Comparing these levels with those above for SPRT, the tracking test is slightly more sensitive than the SPRT. A comparison of response times shows the tracking test to be slightly faster in detection/isolation than the SPRT.

6.0 REFERENCES

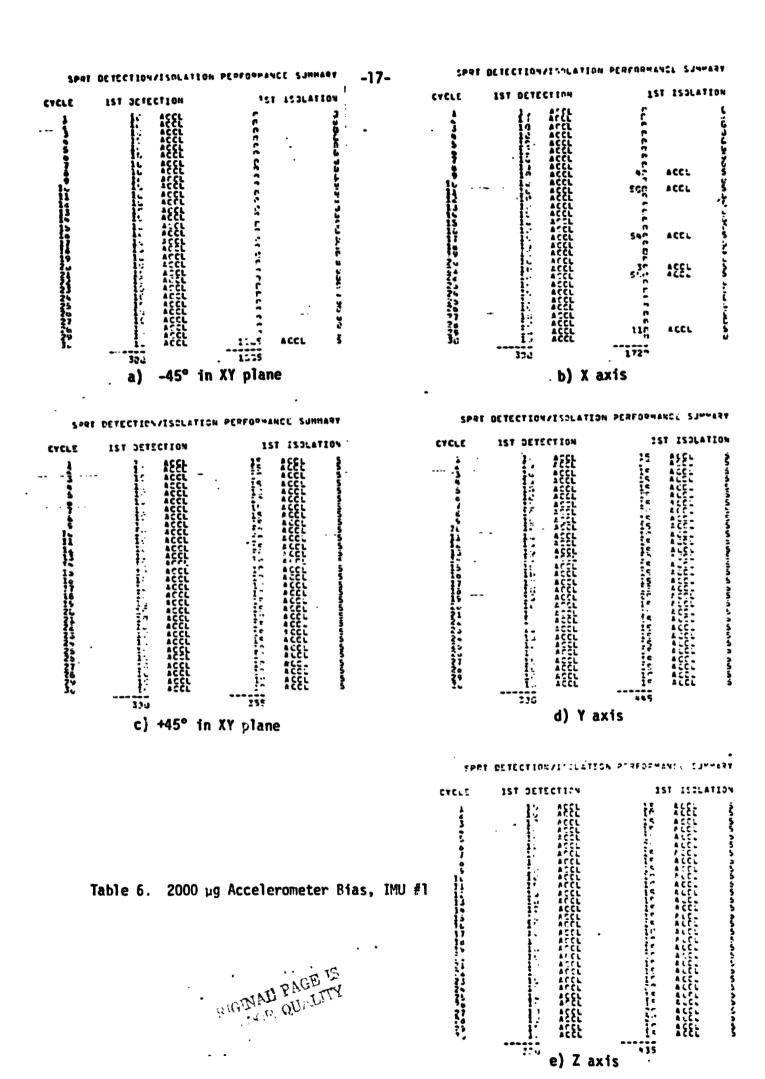
- 1. T. M. Rich, "Performance Results of the Data Tracking Test for 2-IMU FD:," MDTSCO Working Paper No. E914-8A-026, 27 Feb. 1976.
- 2. T. M. Rich, "A betailed Description of the Sequential Probability Ratio Test for 2-IMU FDI", MDTSCO Design Note No. D0410-007, 24 March 1976.
- 3. T. M. Rich, "Performance of the version 17.B Two IMU Single Axis FDI Logic in Detecting and Isolating Dual Axis Gyro Failures", MDTSCO Working Paper No. E914-8A-003, 18 Oct. 1974.



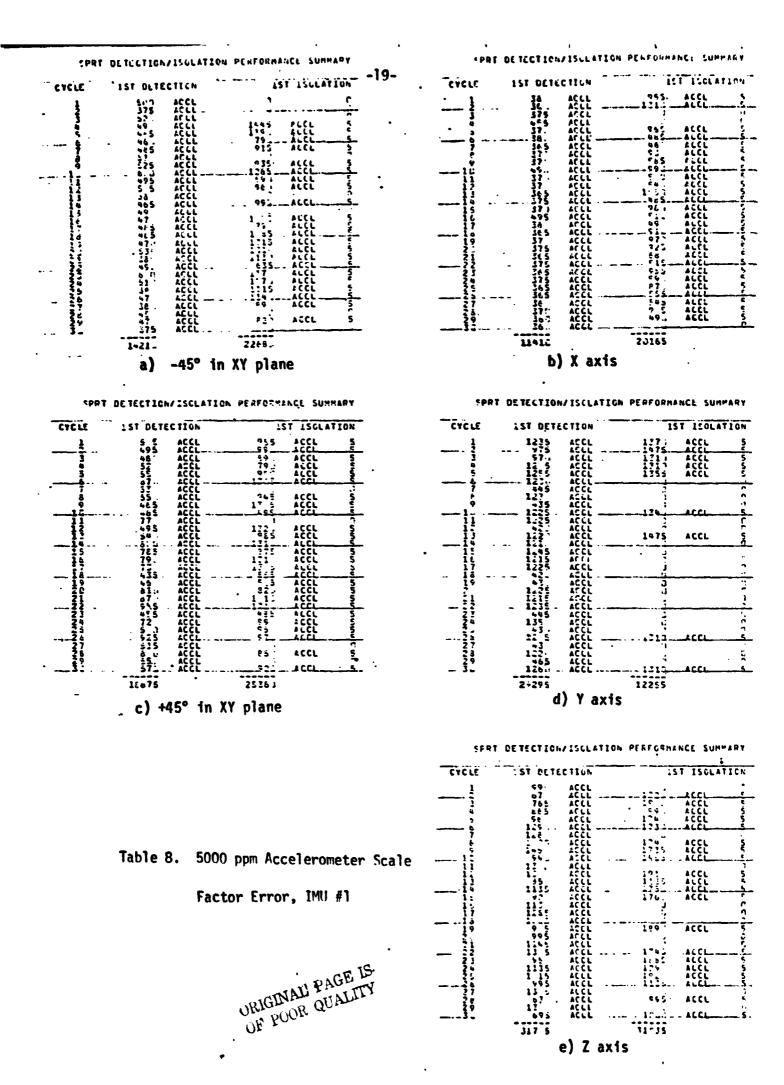




,



e) Zaxis



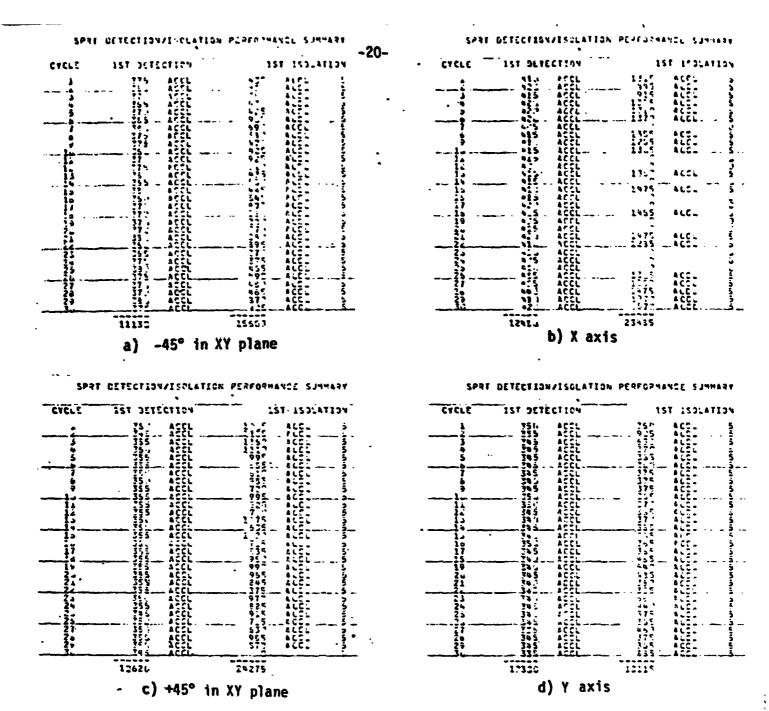


Table 9. 8000 ppm Accelerometer Scale Factor Error, IMU #7

6175 - 255775 - 257795 WASHING TO STATE LE CONTRACTOR OF A STANKE 115 177 25125 e) Z axis

CYCLE" " IST DETECTION

TERMULE TORRECTION PETROLIPORTS SINGRARY

15T ICCLATION

SPRT DETECTION/ISOLATION PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

CYCLE1ST-DETECTION		1ST-ISO	1ST-ISOLATION	
2	o	0	0	
5	C		0 C 0	
⁷			<u>0</u>	
10	<u>Ö</u>		0 	
12 13 14	٥	. 0 . 0	0 0 0 	
15 16 17 19	 G G			
19 — 19 — 20 21 22 — 23 —			0 0 0	
24 25	Ō Ğ			
26 27 28 29 30				
	0	0		

Table 10. Nominal IMU's #1 and #2